

Hadrian's Wall seals off Northern Britain.  
The Romans build a massive bulwark  
against invasion by the PICTS. By the early yrs.  
of the 2nd century the northern frontier of Britain  
was settled along the TYNE-SOLWAY isthmus.  
The Roman army had fallen back to this  
position soon after Agricola's defeat of the  
Caledonians at Mons Graupius (83 AD).  
Along the 73-mile-long line, Emperor  
Hadrian began to build a wall in

122 as a defense against the Picts. The wall was made of turf and stone and was fortified by blockhouses or milecastle every Roman mile (1,620 yd), and 17 larger stone forts, one every 3-7 mi. The wall was about 6 ft hi, rising to 14 ft in places in the East and reached a thickness of 8 ft. It was protected to the north by a ditch 27 ft wide and 9 feet deep while to the south was a VALLUM, a 20 ft wide ditch that ran between turf walls 10 ft hi and served as a road. Completed 126